WE havn't a BAT, but we have a curiosity exceedingly rare. So come around and see two hearts from one living animal, which is vouched for by a truthful and responsible party. You will find it at

# WILHITE & WILHITE'S.

The Acknowledged Headquarters for

# DRUGS, MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, EXTRACTS,

PATENT MEDICINES AND DYE STUFFS.

Linseed, Machine, Sweet and Castor Oils. Combs, Brushes, Hair Oils, Pomades, Bay Rum, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Sponges, Etc. Fine Soaps, Insect Powders,

Fly Paper, Indigo, Madder, Etc. Face Powders, Powder Puffs, Tooth Powders.

Tooth Brushes, Ivan's Dentifrice, and Fine Toilet Goods.

Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Etc.

Our CIGARS are of Extra quality. None better in the

Best Coal Oil, Lamps and Lamp Goods.

You are troubled with Flies or Insects of any kind, Wilhite's Soda Water is still the favorite beverage. come thy some of our Insect Powder and get rid of them.

# TREE PASS TO THE EXPOSITION OF SMITH & CO.'S CLOTHING STORE

WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION ONE OF THE Finest Stocks Spring and Summer Clothing in the market. COME AND SEE US. We will pass you in free, and charge you nothing for locking. We have just received from market a beautiful line of MENS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING and FUNNISHING GOODS. HATS for Men and Boys. Come and see our SUITS FOR THE LITTLE FELLOWS.

The impression has gone out that we were out of the market, but we want to inform our old friends that we are here yet. Come and see us, and we will treat you right.

Don't forget the place.

SMITH & CO., WHITNER STREET, Opposite Auditor's Office.

### BARGAINS FOR CASH!

I HAVE A FULL LINE OF

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing

I also have a A FULL LINE OF OTHER GOODS that I will sell VERY LOW for Cash. Good Bargains can be found here. If you don't believe it call and see, and you will not be disappointed.

## TAKE WARNING!

After the 10th day of April next the Notes and Accounts of the old Firm of REED & MOORHEAD will be found in the hands of an Attorney for collection. Time and money can be saved by calling before then and settling with me.

April 22, 1885

J. PINK REED.

"Go Tell all the People for Miles Around!"

MORE JEWELRY, MORE WATCHES, MORE SILVERWARE, MORE CLOCKS, &C.,

AT PRICES MORE TO YOUR NOTION. THAN EVER BEFORE. EVERYTHING in the shape of a Watch, Clock or Jewelry thoroughly repaired.

## FISHING TACKLE,

# HOOKS and LINES

OF ALL KINDS AT

SIMPSON, REID & CO.'S

DRUC STORE,

Waverly House Corner, Anderson, S. C.

Patriotism has in all ages been accounted one of the highest of human virtues. It has given to history its grandest heroes, and has been the foundation stone upon which the best governments of earth have been built. It lends dignity to a people and always clothes them and their efforts with the sympathy of the world, even if the cause in which it is exhibited does not command the approbation of the public the cause in which it is exhibited does not command the approbation of the public judgment. Where it is displayed in the support of a country whose institutions are just and right, it receives the plaudits of an admiring world and leaves to history its most lofty types of manhood, and its richest lessons of statesmanship and valor. It is well, therefore, for every people to cultivate this virtue; and that nation is happy and worthy of admiration whose citizens are patriots. It is well for a people not only to exercise this virtue, but to analyze the reasons which actuate them in so doing, and to draw the distinction between the citizen who obeys the governso doing, and to draw the distinction between the citizen who obeys the government, and a patriot whose aim and purpose is to advance the interest of a country and its people. The citizen may obey a government because it is to his individual interest to do so, or because he has not the physical power to resist its laws. The patriot shapes his course upon higher principle than either of these—his standard being the character of the government and welfare of its citizens. Hence history abounds in instances of patriots whose fame has been achieved in sacrifices made or valorous deeds performed in the defence of governments of which they were citizens, and like-wise instances of the highest order of patriotism where men in the interest of their homes and their country, have risked their fortunes and braved the have risked their fortunes and braved the dangers of battle and of the gibbet to over-

throw despotism and tyranny. THE DIGNITY OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP. Patriotism is not measured by success, but by heroic deeds performed in a meritorious cause. A great country whose institutions have been founded by the heroism and judgment of a noble population may feel a just pride in their inheritance, and improving for it is both elevating and improving for them to contemplate the forces which gave rise to their government, the principles which it represents and the duties which it imposes upon the citizens who owe it allegiance. It is my purpose therefore to-day to ask you to consider the "dignity of American Citizenship" as reflected in the origin and the principles of our govern-ment, and the obligations which it impo-

Revolution is the Mother of nations. It is the human agency by which old dynasties are torn from the seats of their power and new governments established in their stead. It has been alike the source of good and new governments established in their stead. It has been alike the source of good and evil to mankind—has in turn carried the conquering arms of civilized nations into the realmns of darkness and tnen given to the world the "Dark Ages" as the result of barbarian triumphs over the old nations of the earth; and yet again it has restored civilization, morality and intellectual power to the mastery of the more causale of receiving." restored civilization, morality and intellectual power to the mastery of the more fovored portions of the globe. Like all human agencies, it is not an unmixed but the World's history will show that the tendency of revolution is to purify and improve, though its ends are wrought in a fearful expenditure of treasure and of human blood. The mad tempest which gathers in seething blackness as its grim and awe-inspiring clouds rise above the horizon, amid the lurid glare of the unchained lightnings which send forth peal upon peal of thunder, making the earth vibrate and the structures on it tremble, often wrecks the forests and habitations of men as it rushes from point to point, bearing death and destruction upon its crest; but the calm which succeeds it is sweeter and purer and brighter and better. The disturbing elements which raised the temdisturbing elements which raised the tempest have been calmed and the sultry stillness with its noxious presence has been borne away upon the wings of the storm, leaving sunshine and beauty in their stead. So it is when years of wrong, oppression and 'yranny, exercised by man in the name of government, have been borne by a people in submission, or it may be in abject despair, until endurance is too much for human nature. The angry passions of a long suffering people have blazed into the fury of a revolution, the scenes of carnage and of conflict incident to that struggle often display the darkest passions of the and of conflict incident to that struggle often display the darkest passions of the human heart. The crime, the wrong, the woe and the anguish of war may most grievously scourge a people; but when the end comes it often happens that the tyrant's sceptre is broken and his sway is overthrown, and in their stead a government founded upon the interest of the people is established.

established.

The American Union, was the creature of a great Revolution. The British government had established a colony here. With that disregard for human rights which marks the despot's away, the home government gave no recognition to the settlers of the young colony, except their right to obey the mother country and contribute to its revenues, without a voice in its councils. The Revolution was the outits councils. The Revolution was the out-burst of a noble people's aspiration for Liberty. In every revolution the temper and purpose of the revolting party follows from the character and wishes of the masses who engage in it; and the character and purposes of a people can always be learned from the study of the leaders they put forth as the representatives of the cause in which they are engaged. Judged by these rules no country has ever presented so near an ideal type of the true, the great and the good, as the United States of America. "A government of the people, by the people and for the people" was to be substituted by the colonists for a monarch's arbitrary sway, and it is not strange that master minds directed the colonists in a movement for such grand results. It was the accomplished Jefferson, who formulated these beneficent principles of government which recognized the equality of all men in their right to the exercise and protection of power; that claimed and maintains as each rights life liberty and the pursuit of such rights, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and establishes before the world as the bright exemplar among nations— the government of the United States.

happiness, and establishes before the world as the bright exemplar among nations—the government of the United States.

It was the glorious, peerless Washington who laid down a commission in the King's army in answer to his country's call. He placed his life at stake upon the result. He guided the strong arm of the army of the young States and established in battle these great principles of liberty. In peace he illustrated, and by example impressed, upon the world the sincerity of his purpose and the beauty, the power and the perpetuity of the institutions for which he had upon the world the sincerity of his purpose and the beauty, the power and the perpe-tuity of the institutions for which he had her reputation among nations. He carried her triumphant armies in glorious conquest over the lands of her enemies, and landed the first hostile army upon British shores. Plenteously did Rome layish honors upon her laws. Plentcously did Rome lavish honors upon her hero, and thrice did he refuse a prof fered crown; but he finally yielded to ambition, grasped the sceptre of power, pro-claimed himself Emperor, and in a sea of blood buried forever the liberties of Rome-England had her Cromwell who, with gilded promises and apparently noble pur-poses, led the spirit of liberty against the wrongs of Charles I. But no sooner had the headless body of Charles testified to the triumph of the revolution than Gromwell

triumph of the revolution than Cromwell at the head of a protectorate evinced a greater ambition and as total a disregard for the rights of the people. This plunged England into another war, 30 restore the kingdom, a lesser evil than Cromwell's Protectorate.
France had her Napoleon Bonaparte who served the republic, and imperceptibly un-dermined its institutions in order to estab-

"Where may the wearied eye repose When gazing on the Great, Where neither guilty glory glows, Nor despicable state? The Cincinnatus of the West
The Cincinnatus of the West
Whom envy dared not hate—
Bequeathed the name of Washington
To make men blush there was but one!

'First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen" he not only was and is, but will remain the example of was and is, but win tenant to the highest type of Citizenship. His character, my friends, presents to my mind the fullest, roundest, most complete standard of exalted manhood which has eyer been been to be the complete standard of exalted manhood which has eyer been to be the complete standard to be the compl fullest, roundest, most complete standard of exalted manhood which has eyer been bequeathed to history by statesman or warrier. In a public point of view he was as a general tho equal of Casar and greater than Napolean—greater than Napoleon, because he could bear adversity and rescue vietory from defeat, which Napolean never did. This assertion may astonish those who have laid aside their judgment and given play alone to their admiration for Napoleon's brilliant exploits at Lodi, at Austerlitz and Jena, but history will sustain the claim that Napoleon never extricated an army from defeat. Hence, he lost five magnificent hosts. His genius only enabled him to utilize the values of victory, while Washington, by his prudent and sagacious powers, was able to parry the strokes of misfortune and achieve success under circumstances in which Napoleon would have failed. As a statesman he was far-seeing cautious and jealous of the interest of the infant government his leadership had founded. Instead of presenting to the country the spectacle of ambition, he gave the only instance on record of a great military chieftain setting a limitation upon his own power.

"How shall we rank thee upon glory's page, Thou more than soldier and just less than sage;

"How shall we rank thee upon glory's page,
Thou more than soldier and just less than sage;
All thou hast been, reflects less fame on thee,
Far less than all thou hast forborne to be." The independence of the United States gave to the world the only real reptiblic that it has ever seen, except the little disthat it has ever seen, except the little district of some twenty-two square miles upon the top of the Alps. San Morino, with less than one-fifth the population of Abbeville County, has for over fourteen hundred years been a free State, governed by its own people because it was too poor to tempt the spoiler or to engender internal dissentions. The great republics of which history tells, were so only in name. Rome had her classes, the Patricians and the Plebeians, whose influence and opportunities were vastly different. Her laws were not equal or uniform and her tribunes, consuls and dictators were but modified forms of monarchy. The same is true of Athens and the Republic of Greece. In it the chief magistrate often held dictatorial power and prescribed as Solon did, the laws power and prescribed as Solon did, the laws

capable of receiving."
The modern republics have likewise been The modern republics have likewise been far from such governments as would properly entitle them to the name. The governments of Mexico, Central America, and South America, have been in continual discord and frequent revolt. Even the Republic of France, has not been able to cull those principles of liberty and maxims of government which promise perpetuity to a nation; but in ker laws to-day we find censorial powers invested in her officers. nation; but in her laws to-day we find censorial powers invested in her officers.

It is only in the United States of America that the spirit of liberty and equality before the law finds a genial soil in the hearts of the people. It is here that a home is offered to the lovers of liberty throughout the world. Under our laws none of the rights of una greabridged except so far

out the world. Under our laws none of the rights of man are abridged except so far as may be necessary for the well-being of the whole people, and such abridgements are only made by the people themselves. In monarchial governments the laws are made by one supreme head or by a council whose selection is not left to the people. In a government, like so-called republics, the laws are framed by bodies but little bet-In a government, like so-called republics, the laws are framed by bodies but little better than mobs. In our Union the laws are guarded with the utmost care and every person who participates in their enactment is selected from among the people. They are directly responsible to the source of their power and are easily changed when their power and are easily changed when they abuse or misrepresent the trusts im-

posed upon them. With principles with principles so benign, with safe-guards so strong our government has within the first Century of its existence extended the limits of its territory until to-day its flag floats, with protecting power, over the fourth government of the world in area, and the fifth in number of citizens who own it allegiance. The levelty of its citiowe it allegiance. The loyalty of its citizens is unquestioned. We have the smallest standing army of any nation in the world, except Denmark which with a population of less than two millions, and an area of less than fifteen thousand square miles have an army that is only a light world. miles, has an army that is only eight men less than ours. The greatness of the moral power of the United States is better illus-trated by a comparison with Russia, which has in round numbers a population of 100,000,000, while ours is only fifty million, and yet Russia has a standing army of more than a million men, while our army nore than a million men, while our army numbers only thirty-six thousand. Russia has fourteen times as many soldiers in pro-portion to her population—that is, it takes one man out of every one hundred men, women and children in Russia, to guard the Empire in time of peace, while it only requires one out of every fourteen hundred in the United States. And yet our shores are laved by the tides of two oceans whose coasts aggregates over 4,300 miles and our frontier reaches more than 3,700 miles, 2500 of which bound the possessions of Great Britain. This is a sufficient commentary on the greatness of our country. Its constitution is a bulwark of freedom. Its constitution is a bulwark of freedom.
Its justice and its integrity are a tower of strength. Clothed in the panoply of these attributes it is safe from sedition at home; impregnible to invasion from abroad.

In a little more than a century our fathers have built a system so strong that a fearful civil way could not desired when the could present the safe of the could be strong that a fearful civil way could not desired the could present the safe of the could be safe or the s

bloody issues of the war for a time made our free institutions tremble in the balance to inordinately prolong, if not to perpetu-ate, his power. But the republic had not degenerated. The people were intelligent and honest and proved themselves to be the "safe-guard of their own liberties," and to day the republic stands resplendant in the glow of triumphant principle

THE OBLIGATIONS WHICH AMERICAN CITIZEN-

We have thus traced the origin and principles of our government, and now come to the consideration of the obligations which the consideration of the obligations which it imposes upon its citizens. Of course every government requires of its subjects obedience to its laws, but in a republic there is a higher moral obligation resting upon them than mere obedience to the law. That obligation is to qualify one's self for the discharge of the duties of citizenship. In every country it will be admitted that the rulers and public officers should be qualifyed as a citizen of Monmouth County, N.

THE DIGNITY OF AMERICAN CITI
ZENSHIP.

Address of Maj. E. B. Murray Before the
Literary Societies of Erskine College.

[Without consulting Maj. Murray, during
his absence in Columbia we take the liberly
of publishing the following address, which
was delivered by him before the Literary
Societies of Erskine College at Due West
during the recent Commencement, and
which we copy from the Abbeville Press
and Banner of last week, as we know it
will be read with interest by our many
readers.]—Local Epiron.

Type of manhood that history records. It
was for Washington to lead the forces of a
government and is soon retired. In our
country the people are the sovereigns and
individuals contribute to the determing the midviduals contribute to the determing the momentous issues of State,
and therefore every man should be qualiindividuals contribute to the determing the momentous issues of State,
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the therefore every man should be qualiindividuals contribute to the determing to midviduals contribute to the determing to the midviduals contribute to the determing to mounty the people are the sovereigns and
the therefore every man should be manied to comprehend and pass upon the great
individuals contribute to the determing to the midviduals contribute to the determing to the midviduals contribute to the determing to the midviduals co ever," a thing of no account, and yet, away in the Rocky Mountains, upon the summits of untrodden peaks, around whose head the sun beams bathe in eternal snows, warmed by the fires of Heaven the little trickling drops start on their way to join the deep, roaring caverns of the Atlantic. At times they are so small that little children in their childish glea could dan them with sand and turn them obedient to their wish, but one by one and little ent to their wish, but one by one and little by little they trickle down the mountains by little they trickle down the mountains steep, seeking the precipices and gorges of the dreary hills, until united again in Lake Itasca, whence they start anew, gathering the rills and branches until they become a river whose progress continues augmenting in power and majesty until millions of money is required to confine them to their bed and nations of men could neither stop nor day, then. And yet that yest river is

nor dam them. And yet that vast river is made up of drops of water. made up of drops of water.
So it is too often, when men contemplate the union of our States. They see a country stretching from the rock-bound coast of Maine upon the North, to the golden fields of California and the rugged hills of Mexico on the South—upon whose shores the boisterous waves of the Atlantic are dashed to foam where the coming sun waters the morning in the Fest and the wakes the morning in the East and the placid waters of the Pacific woo to sleep as the shades of evening gather in the West. They see a country whose climate varies from the sub-tropical regions of the South to the colder climes of the far North which embraces a greater variety of products than are possessed by any other nation's continuous territory. They see a country great and respected among nations, the sails of whose commerce whiten every ocean and bring golden treasure in return for our lifegiving grain. They see a country in which the applications of science to the wants and comforts of man have distanced compari-son. It was here that the discovery of

steam was first vigorously utilized. In this State the railroad was used for the longest distance then known, and the first steamer speed its wheels in the blue waters of the Hudson. Here the lightnings of Heaven were chained and bidden do man's service, were chained and bidden do man's service, bringing into every day use the telegraph; the ocean cable and the telephone. Here the implements for cultivating the soil have been carried to greatest perfection. This country has given to the world corn and cotton and provided the gin by which the latter product is easily prepared for use. And last and greatest, it has given to the world the grandest government of which men have ever conceived.

THE SOURCE AND FOUNTAIN OF A NATION'S

In contemplating this vast country we are apt to consider a man as insignificant, and yet all of this greatness has been and yet all of this greatness has been wrought by men, and individuals, in their aggregate capacity, are the source and fountain of its power. How much then, gentlemen, is it incumbent upon you and us to prepare for the humble part which we are to take in the discharge of the duties of this dignified citizenship. With us "every man is the architect of his own fortune." There are no titled nobles here. There are There are no titled nobles here. There are here no enclusive paths to greatness or to business which are opened only to favored classes. All rre equal. In this republic "esteem and love were never to be sold" but won freely by merit, and the humblest, if found worthy, obtain preferment as surely as the more favored of fortune. A tailor became President in Filmore and Johnson, a laborer in Lincoln, a tanner in Grant, a canal boat driver in Garfield, and a clerk in Cleveland. Here

"Honor and shame from no condition rise, Act well your part, there all the honor lies. Worth makes the man and want of it the fellow.

THE HOPE OF THE COUNTRY. But it must not be supposed that these men who achieved greatness despite adverse fortune, succeeded without a struggle. Their lives were examples of faithful, diligent, patient work and energy. All of them obtained education, and by their self-development, commanded the success they attained. The great duty which rests upon the youth of our land is to utilize the advantages of wealth, and mind, and health which God has given them to qualify themselves for the battle of life, and the proper exercise of the duties of citizenship. On your mental and moral development, young gentlemen, depends the future of our country's progress and perpetuity. The church and the college are the hope of our republic. Their combined influence is necessary for the full development of man. These are the full development of man. These are the forces which have irresistibly driven America forward as no country has are America forward as no country has ever progressed. A church unawed by power—that is free to pour the light of truth, as they hold it, upon the world, has brought blessings to America which no creed nor sect, established by government, could give. It has engrafted upon our people the love and veneration for liberty of con-science and of action without which our social and political fabric would crumble as an insubstantial structure grappled by the demon of a storm.

WHAT COLLEGES HAVE DONE. Colleges have given training, culture and depth to the American mind. They are and have been, like Erskine in its noble work, bringing up the youth of our country to the statue of full grown men, Scientia Cum Moribus Conjuncta. They have laid broad and deep the foundations of knowledge and sent forth the young men of America prepared for trained thought, the equals in practical scholarship of the

citizens of any country.
Young gentlemen, I have sought to impress upon you the dignity of being citizens of the foremost republic of the world.
Do not fail to realize the obligations which it carries with it. You are to become a Napoleon addressing his soldiers before Cairo exhorted them to deeds of valor by telling them "forty centuries are looking down upon you from yonder pyramids. It is no inanimate stone which beholds the men of America—the young men of to-day. The liberty-loving people of every nation watch the institutions of

EACH OF US MUST ACT A PART. You and each of you have a part in the issue. It is for you by example and by precept to contribute towards the comfort, the progress, the prosperity and the hap-piness of all our people. Whether it is destined for you to tread the paths of greatness, or to attest the Maker's noblest work, "an honest man" in some private sphere, "Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace to silence envious tongues. Be just and fear not. Let all the ends thou aimest at be thy Country's, Thy God's and Truth's." Cultivate the moral along with the in-

tellectual powers of your mind and strive to impress upon the community in which you live the beauty of duty well performed and you will be benefactors of your

Revere and sustain the Church-estab lish in every community the common school and open wide its doors to teach the young—and lift yet higher the Colleges of our Union, that they may pour in full measure their golden teams of litterature, science and the usoful arts over our country, lighting up its dark places and stimulating to nobler deeds and higher attainments ker scholars that our country's glory may shine undimmed and that her sons may go from honor to honor-from blessing to blessing and march in one unending progression of prosperity as the ages fill the measure of time and may

lish his own power; and yet again her Louis Napoleon, who followed in the footsteps of his illustrious uncle. But it was reserved for America to produce the highest held by them, and where such qualification of its heart.

and tranquility. Feeling that you were such a cousin and kinsmen I have decided, as my children are now all at home again, to pay you a long promised visit.

Our oldest daughter, whom you re-

needs a frolic in the country. Our oldest boy has just returned from his alma mater and brought with him a good share of collegiate honors. He too is justly entitled to rest and recreation. There are a lot of both sexes and all sizes who have long been penned up in town and awful tired when Carl is at school. And want the liberty of the country, the fields and fountains and fruits fresh from the trees. We want to come over and bring the family entire. Our youngest boy has first table or the second? Are they fond a favorite dog to whom he is much at of sorghum and mumblepeg. As ever tached, and if you have no objectious we will bring the dog. He is well behaved and stylish. Another one of our boys has a pair of fancy goats, and as they are trained to work in harness we thought that Carl and Jessie would in one family. enjoy seeing them and playing with them awhile. Our nurse will accompany us. Please write me and say what day it will be convenient for you to meet us

with conveyances at the depot. Give much love to all the family. We long for your pure spring water and some fresh country air. You must not trouble yourself about us as we are coming to have a free and easy time. Your

loving Cousin, HENRY.
AT HOME, June 24-My dear Cousin —Your letter delighted us beyond expression. My wife says, "well I do want them to come and bring all the children. They have been mighty kind, good cousins to me and I always did love them and I know they are tired. The children want to romp some and wade in the branch, and their poor mother has had a time of it just like me-a thousand children and no niggers-born rich and got to work hard and die poor I reckon. Tell them to come along and bring the whole calaboose."

"They won't stay long I reckon," said I. "It dont matter," said she; "let them stay as long as they want to."

"Of course," said I, "but, I was thinking about where you would put themabout beds and rooms, etc."
"Never mind," said she, "we have had as many or more at one time and always got along. We can borrow some mat-tresses from Mrs. Freeman and put them

make pies and things." "Did you say pisen things?" said I, solemnly. Mrs.

Arp looked at me one of her looks and the looked at me one of her looks and the looked at me one of her looks and which, when finished, will be equal in all I will attend to that; I never had any-

complain about the vittels."
"Of course not," said I—"of course not by no means, but you know that our cousin keeps a first-class family grocery and is a good Presbyterian, and they always live well, even if they die poor. Some folks spend their money on their backs, but a Presbyterian with a family grocery looks after the stomach and lets

the back sorter go second-hand." "Well, it dont matter," said she. you write them to come along and bring the last chinkapin from the oldest down. I've forgotten how many there are now, but if there is a nurse then there is one more than I counted on. I thought cousin

and we will meet you at the depot. We ruse the country. So come along and be happy. We dont care anything about your dog; we have one here that will eat his ears off in two minutes. Bring the goats along sure, we are just cue while you are here.

Mrs. Arp thinks I can just go out and pick up good things in the road, and when we have town company I have it to do, but I told her you were tired of good vittels and wanted to enjoy country air and water and scenery and babbling brooks and meandering branches, but she says she knows better; that she never saw one of the name that didn't eat heartily and eat a long time. But I do hope you will all enjoy the air and the water—they are so pure and abundant.

You needent bring fishing poles nor worms for bait, we have plenty, but you might bring along a few nice fish for they are awful scarce in the creeks since the mill-pond was draw off. Huckleberries are ripe now and the children will enjoy picking them, ticks and chiggers are ripe too and they will enjoy picking them too about bed time and all next day. It is a luxury to scratch and pull a tick off. Town folks dont know anything about it. good condition but country folks just have to scratch-that's all-so come

just as well bring your cow along for ours are about played out. It would do the cow good. And this reminds me that my wife scraped the bottom of the sugar barrel yesterday. It does take a power of sugar for these country berries. A few pounds from the family grocery store served as the country berries. A few pounds from the family grocery store will be to give the country berries and less of their faults, remembering the truth of the Episcopal liturgy where it says 'We are all miserable sinners.'"

— No woman will love a man better for the country berries and less of their faults, remembering the truth of the Episcopal liturgy where it says 'We are all miserable sinners.'"

— No woman will love a man better for the country berries. A few pounds from the family grocery store where the family grocery store will also a supply the country berries. A few pounds from the family grocery store where the family grocery store will be grown a supply the country berries. A few pounds from the family grocery store will be grown a supply the country berries. A few pounds from the family grocery store will be grown a friend to Cato, a friend of Pluto, a friend of Cicero, but a greater friend to truth). The papers the next morning reported the eloquent lawyer as having "closed his great speech to the jury by finely saying: 'I may cuss Cicero, said Major Veritas,' (1 am a friend to Cato, a friend of Pluto, a friend to Cato, a friend of Pluto, a friend to Cato, a friend of Pluto, a friend to Cato, a friend of Pluto, a friend of Pluto, a friend few pounds from the family grocery store would not come amiss, and I dont supstore. Do you keep cigars now? I was thinking about those genuine Havanas

cyclone come in sight of us last year and killed a lot of children and mules and went on. But we know how to dodge them now. So just come along.

I am delighted to hear of the high osition which your son took at college It is very gratifying to a parent. I see by the newspapers that all the boys car-ried off all the medals everywhere this summer. And the college girls are said to be smarter and sweeter than I ever knew them. Does your oldest play the Caliph of Bagdad on the piano? I want to hear that piece of music once more before I die. If your college boy belongs to a band and a baseball club I wish he would bring over his horn and his club when he comes. Carl has an Alabama sling that he will lend to the small boys but for the larger ones we have a thing that is a novelty to a town boy. It is called a hoe and is used to kill grass. member, has just been released from her Killing grass is a very manly sport in arduous course in college and very much the country at this time of the year. It is more useful than baseball in the cities

but does not attract so much attention. So come along and let the children then again we need a lively chap to turn the grindstone and keep flies off at dinner time. Do your children eat at the

P. S .- Our June apples are ripe. I read the other day a sad account about three children dying of June apple colic

N. B .- Our cook is to leave us next week and our girls are going to Gwinnett on a visit, but that dont matter. Just come along and enjoy the pure air and

### "ALL MISERABLE SINNERS." The Treatment of Convicts in the Southern

The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader, com-menting on the treatment of convicts by contractors in South Carolina, says: "Brutalities of this nature have been going on for a long time without interference from the State authorities. It is now said that the Governor and Superintendent of the Penitentiary are about to

investigate these later cases, but the matter will doubtless end with a whitewashing of the incarnate fiends by whom the cruelties were perpetrated. State permitting such barbarities ought to be ostracised by all civilized beings. But South Carolina was once a slave State, and her people have not yet got rid of their brutal instincts. The work of the missionary is badly needed down

These remarks bring to the front Mr. rebukes the Leader in these words:

"Now it has so happened that I have been a missionary, or more properly, an investigator, in several Southern States upon this and other subjects, and three suit of ladies' underclothing, with black weeks ago I visited the South Carolina bis sister had prepared for him. The you will be glad to publish a report that you was for him to pass the reckon, and there are lots of berries to will not corroborate the supposition made clothing to his sweetheart through the its appointments to the average of said: "Never you mind about the vittels, its appointments to the average of residence, about 3 a.m., he found to his I will attend to that; I never had any upperior to our own in Ohio. The South dismay that during the long drive over body to come to see us and go off and superior to our own in Ohio. The South wing is already occupied, and the North wing will be ready for use in a few months. The grounds upon which the large robe is a carriage robe. prison and shops are located consist of 14 acres, and are enclosed by a substantial wall already completed. The prison is under the control of a board of five directors, of which the Governor is exofficio chairman. The officers in the immediate charge of the prisoners are the superintendent, the chaplain and the

and the whole tone of the prison was direction he wrapped her trembling form elevated and humane, and I am willing Well, now my dear cousin you under-stand the situation. Our end of the line gation by him will not be a whitewashing process by any means. The total number to telegraph the morning you will arrive of State prisoners is about 1,000; of Bertie screamed as they fell about four these about 300 are leased out, and the remainder are inside of the prison walls, and mostly employed upon contract labor, the same as in Northern prisons, and I have no doubt are as kindly treated. So far as the lease system is con-cerned, I did not find a man in South Carolina who approved it, and every-body seemed delighted at the near prosout of goats and want to get up a barbe- pect of its entire abolition in the State. The same can be said of North Carolina they caught sight of Mr. Adams riding States named.

"The truth is the South is rapidly advancing in all directions, and nowhere miles an hour. They stopped just out-more noticeably than in its methods of side the village and the two men took dealing with the dependent, defective turns in carrying the half unconscious and criminal classes.
"At Charleston, South Carolina, I vis-

perfection of its methods, among all the institutions of its kind I have ever seen, is second only to the Protestant Orphan | ly home. Asylum at Cleveland, Ohio, and this I am sure is high enough praise for any institution.

"In short, the time has come when it would seem entirely proper for us to

being renowned or prominent. Though pose you would ever miss it from the he be the first among men, she will be that has been going the rounds of the you used to keep, and those good pickles her love, appreciation, kindness, and Louis with a friend and was very pleasmedium and the love appreciation, kindness, and Louis with a friend and was very pleasmedium and the love appreciation. The make antly accosted by a gentleman whom the put some cucumber in brine but they for his content and comfort. The man general did not quite remember. The will not be ready for some time. What who loves her well is her hero and king. gentleman seeing how it was, said in a do you generally feed your dog on? We hardly ever have any scraps left at our house and our dogs have got to eating crawfish. This kind of food makes a dog hold on when he bites. I suppose dog hold on when he bites. I suppose with his wife, in nine cases out of ten. your nurse wouldent mind sleeping in the potato shed. The roof is low and will not be all she can to an attentive flat and is a good cool place to roost at husband, and a very exceptionable one night. We have no musquitoes, and who will not be very disagreeable if she snakes are not very common. Carl kill- finds herself willfully neglected .- Ala-

there is a dungeon under the house. A self.

A ROMANTIC ELOPEMENT.

The Bride in her Night Dress Carried off

LURAY, PA., June 27.—About twenty miles from this town, in Page County, lives a farmer, named Charles Adams, whose daughter, Miss Bertie, aged seven teen years, has for the past year been quite a belle in the neighborhood. Miss Bertie is a graduate of a Catholic college in Maryland and a fine musician. In addition to these accomplishments she is pretty, intelligent and rich. Her mother made no secret of her determination that

Bertie should only marry a rich man. Alexander Watson, a young man living in the same vicinity, was only a poor farmer with about one hundred acres of land, but this did not prevent his falling desperately in love with Miss Bertie. Watson is a handsome fellow of 25, industrious and popular among his acquaintances. Miss Bertie gave him encouragement and about two weeks ago caused a scene by hiding her head on her father's shoulder and confessing that she loved the young man and wanted to

Mr. Adams seems to have given a conditional promise to consider the question. Mrs. Adams, however, proved hard-hearted, and when young Watson next called to take Bertie out driving Mrs. Adams turned him out of doors. She supposed that she had effectually parted them, but on Wednesday discovered her daughter and her lover in conversation about two hundred yards from the Adams mansion. Mrs. Adams thereupon locked Miss Bertie in a second story bedroom and announced that the girl should stay there until she had promised never to speak to Watson again. Late in the evening Mrs. Adams discovered Watson assisting Miss Bertie out of the window by means of a ladder. The intended elopement was interrupted and Miss Bertie recaptured. Watson was threat-

ened with arrest and his sweetheart was put to bed. Mrs. Adams removed all her child's clothing from the room, except the night dress, and locked her in the bedroom after nailing down the window sash. On Thursday evening Watson visited tho house while the family slept and interviewed his sweetheart through the closed window. The girl was compelled to rise from the bed, wrapped in the bed clothing, and place her ear to a crack in the window in order to listen to the loving words of her untiresome admirer. She explained to him her predicament in the matter of clothing, and then they ar ranged for an elopement last night. Watson's brother-in-law is an engineer on the Shenandoah Valley Railway and runs an engine North from a little water station near the Adams mansion to

At 4 o'clock this morning he had his R. Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield, Ohio, who engine in waiting at the water station, with fires burning brightly and a full "Now it has so happened that I have head of steam on. About 1 o'clock window, and after she had dressed she was to fly with him to the waiting engine, by which they were to reach Luray. When Watson arrived at the Adams which he had brought along and mounted the ladder to Miss Adam's window. The girl was waiting in fear and trem-

bling, sitting on a chair near the window with the bed clothing wrapped around her. Watson explained the mishap and desperately proposed that the girl should come with him anyhow. It took a half surgeon.

"The superintendent, Col. Thomas J.

Lipscomb, will compare favorably with our best prison wardens at the North, up in a blanket. Then he enveloped her the ladder snapped in two, and Miss feet. They were uninjured, but as they regained their feet Mr. Adams's head shot out of the window and he cried to them to stop. Watson sprang at the girl, who seemed half inclined to obey, and throwing her across his shoulder ran

to the waiting wagon.

Ten minutes' drive brought them to the railroad. It was now broad day-light, and as the lovers climbed into the cab and Virginia, and within a year or two it will cease to exist in all three of the and roared at them to stop. The engine was at once started and was soon flying towards Luray at the rate of thirty-five girl to the house of a friend. Here she was supplied with proper clothing, about ited an orphan asylum, which, in the 9 o'clock a. m., went into Luray Caverns with her lover where they were married. Mr. and Mrs. Watson then drove leisure-

### Old, But Good.

The Cincinnati Gazette, a number of years ago, published a good story on a recognize the Southern people as men distinguished lawyer named Benham, of and brethren, and to give them the right that city. He was a fine orator, but hand of fellowship. Because slavery has much given to a display of his vast class-existed, and some unseemly customs still ical learning. In a murder trial he prevail, it does not follow that the warned the jury to not allow public opin-Southern people are sinners beyond all ion, which was against his client, to influ-They have to take S. S. S. or B. B. B. or Cuticura to keep the epidermic cuticle in twenty-nive years after Ohio was settled peal, he said: "Gentlemen of the jury, our criminal code authorized whipping posts, stocks, pillories and ear-croppings and be like the ancient Roman in his as civilizing institutions, and for a longer adherence to the truth, who, in its I wouldent mention it to my wife but period the poor were sold out to the low- defence, cloquently declared: 'Amicus it has occurred to me that as you are est bidder, and yet it would hardly be Cato, amicus Plato, amicus Cicero, sid about to break up for a season you might fair to claim that our fathers were inhu- magor veritas,' (I am a friend to Cato, a

This is something similar to a story prouder, not fonder; as is often the case, press concerning General Sherman. He she will not even be proud. But give was walking along the streets of St.

> - Pleasant: For a man to open his wife's jewel-box, and discover a strange gentleman's hair done up as a keepsake, and then to be told by his wife, in explanation, that "it is only the hair of poor Adolphus, whom pa wanted me to marry, before I saw you, the only man I could ever think of loving !"

- The French call love the "toothevery country it will be admitted that the rulers and public officers should be qualified to discharge the duties of the positions ago, a citizen of Monmouth County, N.

J., found a rusty pin stuck in the centre around. We have no storm pit yet, but the paper better than the editor himing tooth extracted and still enjoy life.